

Want advertising forges links of "interest" between all classes in a community. It is, indeed, the great utilitarian force in the small affairs and incidents of daily life.—Advertising Agent.

Weather for Sunday.
Partly cloudy and cooler.
The Metals
Silver, 51c per ounce.
Copper, 15 7/8 per pound.
Lead, \$4.10 per 100 pounds.

NO SIGNS OF A BREAK IN THE WHEAT CORNER

James A. Patten and Secretary Wilson Each Have Something to Say.

FORMER SAYS LATTER'S FIGURES ARE WRONG
EVERYBODY AGREED ON PROPOSITION THAT CONSUMER THE CHIEF SUFFERER.

Paris, April 17.—Dispatches received from Constantinople state that the situation in Adana has become very much worse, that a number of cities have been burned and that Tarsus has been almost completely destroyed. The dispatch further states that a French factory has been sacked, and that the peasants are coming down from the mountains and massacring the Armenians.

Chicago, April 17.—After a memorable speculative week, the ticker's "good night" was received at noon today with a deep sigh of relief from board of trade men, not to mention an army of laymen drawn into the wheat pit by the publicity given James A. Patten, the bull leader, and his following. "Good night," means a day and a half for quiet reflection on the great problem of the season, "will the public eat this year's or last year's wheat three months hence?"

Today Mr. Patten personally left the market to his fate; which, from the view of the Patten crowd improved considerably, as prices advanced over a cent in May and July options. Mr. Patten paid his respects to Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, declaring that the latter's estimate of available supplies is a joke, and lectured reporters, who he alleges have been more entertaining than accurate in their stories.

The Tariff on Wheat.

As to talk of removing the tariff on wheat as a slap at manipulators, Mr. Patten was for it.

"I'm in favor of removing it right now, because we'll have to do so inside of ten years at any rate. It would not affect the price of wheat a penny, for the markets of the world are on a parity right now. Take off the duty on corn, oats and livestock, too, for it will not be long before we have to import them. I have said this before, and Jimmy Hill has been preaching it to the farmers along the railroads for the last three or four years.

"As to Mr. Wilson, he is absolutely incorrect. There was not 143,000,000 bushels on farms on March 1. It was nearer 100,000,000. My information is better than his, and I know what I'm talking about. But don't take it from me; go to any fair trader who pays out his money for accurate information on which he risks his capital. They say I have a corner in wheat. I have not. The wheat I have would not feed the world for one day."

Patten Won in May Deal.

The week's place in speculative history is due to the practical passage of the so-called "May deal" and the active engagement of bulls and bears along the line concerning the proper price for wheat contracts for wheat. From this time on the price of wheat may fluctuate erratically, but it is stated that there will be little trading in it. The bears admit that Patten won in that struggle, and that he is arbiter of the price. However, few settlements of this delivery, it is said, remain to be made.

The price during the week ranged between \$1.25 1/2 and \$1.28 1/2, and closed today at \$1.28 1/2. July, which went to \$1.14, under tremendous pressure on Thursday, closed today within a shade of the best prices of the week—\$1.18 1/2. Whether this price is too high or too low cannot, of course, be known until the time for delivery on contracts. Both Secretary Wilson and Mr. Patten have remarked that "time will tell," and "time" in the present instance means the two months and a half from the present. That the fight between opposing interests will be one of the most exciting in the history of the market, is not a new doubt. In the aggregate it will be waged between those who believe in the accuracy of the government

HARRIMAN AND GOULD FRIENDS AND RIO GRANDE STOCK OUT OF MARKET

(Special to The Herald.)
New York, April 17.—A story current, which appears to have emanated from Gould sources, is regarded by most of those who have heard it as interesting, in view of the accumulation of Denver & Rio Grande, which stock has beyond any reasonable question gone out of the street to such an extent that the floating supply is now very small.

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Competition for Control.

The story runs back to the time Mr. Gould acquired a substantial interest in the road, and when his buying stimulated the purchases of a competitive kind, which, however, were not persisted in when the earlier buyer, finding he had an opponent in the field, redoubled his efforts and bought in a most aggressive manner.

It is asserted that after Mr. Gould obtained enough of the Denver stock to place him virtually in control, he received a call from Mr. Harriman, who said, "I suppose, George, you bought that Denver stock for you and me?"

"No," laconically replied Mr. Gould. "I bought it for myself."

Then descended upon the relations between these two men a cloud, which burst in a violent storm a couple of years later when Mr. Gould's knowl-

RECEIVER FOR ZINC SMELTER

Lanyon Company Defaulted in Payment of Interest on Its Bonds.

NO SURPRISE IN COLORADO
CONCERN HAD BEEN PAYING TOO HIGH PRICES FOR ORE.

Iola, Kan., April 17.—Upon application of Alton B. Parker, acting on behalf of the Trust Company of America, trustees for the bondholders, J. O. Rogers was today appointed receiver for the Lanyon Zinc company, one of the largest smelting works in the world. Mr. Rogers is president of the Lanyon company. The petitioners declared that there are still outstanding \$1,783,000 in the company's bonds, on which there is defaulted interest amounting to \$483,000. No interest has been paid on the bonded debt, they declare, since 1905.

The Lanyon company controls over 40 per cent of the entire zinc output of the world. The company holds stock in numerous other companies, including among the largest the Colorado Zinc Mining company.

Failure Expected.

Pueblo, Colo., April 17.—F. B. F. Rhodes, superintendent of the zinc smelter of the American Smelting & Refining company of this city, said upon being told of the failure of the Lanyon company, that he had looked for something of the sort among the smelters of Kansas and Missouri, because of the fact that for the past year they had been paying a greater price for zinc ore than smelter officials in the west thought warranted by existing circumstances.

Mr. Rhodes did not think that the receivership would do injury to the zinc industry in this state, but rather believed that it would clarify the atmosphere, inasmuch as prices would be more settled and the entire product of Colorado mines would be diverted to smelters in this section of the country. In the past a large quantity of zinc had been shipped to eastern smelters from the Leadville district, which is the largest zinc-producing camp in Colorado.

Wide Variance in Price.

Mr. Rhodes stated that he doubted whether the Lanyon company controls 40 per cent of the zinc output, as had been alleged. He said that there had been a wide variance in the price of zinc at St. Louis, the average for the last ten years being \$5.10 per hundred pounds, but that the ore had recently risen to \$5.15 and then slumped to \$4.65. At present the price is showing a rising tendency, and the latest quotation is \$4.95. He did not think the troubles of the Lanyon company would have a great effect in reducing the price, which is for the bar metal, but thought it would have a tendency to settle the ore prices, because of less competition.

TRIAL OF BEACH HARGIS.

One of the Thirteen Lawyers for the Defense Will Be a Woman.

Jackson, Ky., April 17.—When the second trial of Beach Hargis, charged with the murder of his father, Judge James Hargis, is called at Erling, Ky., next Monday, one of the thirteen attorneys for the defense will be a woman, Mrs. William A. Young. Her husband, who was one of the attorneys who secured the acquittal of Eugene Gardner in San Francisco for the murder of a negro, will also act for the defense, which will be directed by United States Attorney Ramsey.

This is the first time a woman attorney has appeared in an important case in Kentucky.

Hargis has at his command \$40,000 for his defense. The includes all of his mother's part of the estate left by the parent whom he killed.

NINE MEN DESERT.

Great Falls, Mont., April 17.—Without any special reason, as far as known, a detachment of nine men of the army, nine men deserted from Fort Assiniboine yesterday, according to a special to the Tribune from Havre. Four of the deserters were later captured in Havre, but the others have so far eluded the soldiers sent in pursuit.

GOLD FOR ARGENTINA.

New York, April 17.—The National Bank of Commerce today engaged \$1,000,000 in gold coin for shipment to Buenos Ayres on Tuesday next. This makes a total of \$17,500,000 engaged for Argentina since the movement began in January.

edged his interest in the Western Pacific and retired from the Union Pacific board of directors.

The supposition among those who tell the story is that the Harriman interest was the competitive buyer who the Gould party won out, and the inference drawn is that it is a buyer now, not as a competitor, but as a friend and ally of the Goulds. In elaboration of the supposition as to the acquisition of a Harriman interest in Denver, those who recall the story of the alleged refusal of Mr. Gould years ago to divide with Mr. Harriman, say that if Mr. Harriman bought in the open market, a considerable amount of the stock at that time he probably sold it afterward in the belief that Mr. Gould could not carry the burden of his large undertakings alone, and, of course, not wishing to be under the thumb of the man who had been his competitor, he became too heavy. Now, however, they contend, Mr. Gould is no longer alone, and the Harriman interests can safely buy the stock even at the prevailing prices, since the future of the property is entirely assured. It is urged that with the relations between the Denver & Rio Grande and the subordinate company, the Western Pacific, and neighboring roads "harmonized," the time is not far off when Denver will be able to show earnings of from 7 to 10 per cent on its common stock.



MURDERED MAN WAS A WITNESS

Billy O'Brien Put Out of the Way Because He Saw Joe Reilly Killed.

New York, April 17.—On the theory that the arrest of Benny Adelson in Pasadena, Cal., yesterday may have had something to do with the crime, the police today are investigating the shooting of Billy O'Brien, a well known east side character, in front of Steve Brodie's saloon on the Bowery early today. O'Brien was shot through the heart and died instantly.

The man who fired the fatal shot escaped.

It was at first believed the murder was the result of a quarrel, but when it was learned that O'Brien was known to be a witness to the shooting of Joe Reilly in Pell street in 1906, in connection with the shooting of William Rosenberg received a stray bullet, but was not seriously hurt.

Thompson had obtained the money for the purpose of paying off his men. When he stepped into his office he noticed immediately that the furniture was disarranged and his bookkeeper was seated in a chair to which he had been secured. Thompson looked toward the door, only to face two revolver barrels held by a couple of men wearing black masks. A shot was fired by one of them, which pierced Thompson through the right breast. He has an even chance of recovery.

FOUR MEN ARRESTED.

Four men were detained by the police today in connection with the killing of O'Brien. Three of them were New Yorkers, and the fourth gave his name as Patrick Donovan of Whitman, Mass. Donovan told the police that he was near by when the shooting occurred and saw the murderer run away.

Donovan was later held, with Joseph Juchnowsky, one of the men arrested, in \$1,000 bail to wait the inquest.

Detectives this afternoon went to the Brooklyn navy yard and on board the battleship Nebraska arrested Edward Purcuro, 25 years old, and charged him with the murder of O'Brien.

ELOPED WITH YOUNG GIRL

Harry Clifton, a Pocattello Married Man, Will Have to Stand Trial on Serious Charge.

Dillon, Mont., April 17.—Harry Clifton was this morning arrested here by Under Sheriff Gruwell of Dillon and Under Sheriff Keeley of St. Anthony, Ida., on a charge of assault, and was taken back to that place by the Idaho sheriff tonight. O. E. Peterson of St. Anthony is the complaining witness.

Clifton, who is 35 years of age, was married, is Clifton's victim. The girl ran away from home and joined Clifton at Armstrong twelve days ago, when they came to Dillon and have been living as man and wife. The two were occupying the same room when Clifton was arrested this morning. Clifton has a wife in Pocattello, Ida.

NO CURTAILMENT IN PRODUCTION OF BUTTE COPPER ORE

Butte, Mont., April 17.—John D. Ryan, managing director of the Amalgamated Copper company, stated this evening that there would be no curtailment of the copper output of the Butte mines, as far as he was able to judge at the present time, and that the output of the Amalgamated mines at the present time is normal. Mr. Ryan returned to Butte this evening from New York.

HARVEY SCOTT RETICENT.

Chicago, April 17.—Harvey W. Scott, editor of the Portland (Ore.) Oregonian, whose name has been reported in connection with the ambassadorship to Mexico, arrived here today. When asked as to the reported offer of the position to himself, Mr. Scott said: "This appointment could not take place until nearly a year hence. Then it may be time to talk about it."

Despite Mr. Scott's reticence, it is known that President Taft has expressed to Pacific coast visitors who have called upon him a desire more fully to recognize that section of the country in making his appointments.

TWO MASKED MEN LYING IN WAIT

James M. Thompson of San Francisco Shot Down Upon Entering His Office.

San Francisco, April 17.—James M. Thompson, vice president of the Thompson Bridge company, on entering his office today with a sack containing \$3,200, which he had just drawn from the Bank of California, discovered his bookkeeper tied to a chair. On turning his head Thompson was confronted by two masked men, one of whom shot him through the chest, inflicting a serious wound.

Grabbing up the sack, the men made a dash for a buggy near by, which one of the robbers with the money entered, while the other made his escape. The fleeing man was pursued by policemen in an automobile and was finally captured. During the shooting William Rosenberg received a stray bullet, but was not seriously hurt.

Thompson had obtained the money for the purpose of paying off his men. When he stepped into his office he noticed immediately that the furniture was disarranged and his bookkeeper was seated in a chair to which he had been secured. Thompson looked toward the door, only to face two revolver barrels held by a couple of men wearing black masks. A shot was fired by one of them, which pierced Thompson through the right breast. He has an even chance of recovery.

RAILROADS DESIRE CHANGES.

The attorneys for the railroads asked Judge McPherson to make certain changes in his original opinion of March 15. They desired to have struck out his suggestion that a passenger rate of 2 1/2 cents would be competitive. The judge today did not say whether or not he would make the changes desired.

The Burlington and the Rock Island railroads had already announced a passenger rate of 2 1/2 cents, effective May 1, and today a third railway, the St. Louis & San Francisco, announced its intention to follow suit. Railway officials here profess to believe that all railroads in Missouri will be forced to take similar action. The question of whether or not the roads will return to the 3-cent rate will depend upon Judge McPherson's forthcoming supplementary decision, which it is expected will pass definitely upon this latter point.

RESENT THE IMPUTATION

Women Employees of Bureau of Engraving and Printing Hold an Indignation Meeting.

Washington, April 17.—A mass meeting of nearly all of the 2,400 women employed in the bureau of engraving and printing was held today to protest against the published statement that the National Civic Federation, through its women members, had appointed a committee to investigate the morality of the employees of the executive departments in Washington, and that the committee had determined to demand the dismissal of at least fifty women employed in the bureau whose names were on the list.

SIX CASES ABANDONED.

Washington, April 17.—United States District Attorney Baller today abandoned six cases growing out of the sweeping postoffice investigation of 1907. Among the cases dismissed because of lack of evidence are the indictments against August W. Machen, who was general superintendent of the free delivery service; Thomas M. McGregory, who was one of his assistants; Maurice Runke, charged with conspiracy in connection with the contracts of mail bags, and indictments of Machen, George H. Huntington and Isaac McKelhan, involving contracts for package boxes.

The indictments charging bribery of government officials, which were returned against McKelhan, Huntington, John T. Kupper and William C. Long, also were nolle.

Eight cases remain and are yet to be acted upon.

READY TO MARCH ON THE CAPITAL

Fifteen or Twenty Thousand Soldiers Only Forty Miles From Constantinople.

SITUATION VERY GRAVE
NOTHING DEFINITE CONCERNING FATE OF MISSIONARIES.

Constantinople, April 17.—The committee of union and progress has given convincing proof of its power and influence over the Third army corps. Two military trains, each containing 800 infantry, arrived this morning from Thatalie about seventy-five miles from the capital, and four other trains are expected to reach that point within the next twenty-four hours. Preparations are also being made at Saloniki for the dispatch of a number of additional trains for Constantinople.

After remaining a short time at Thatalie, the two trains continued on to Spartakuleh, which is inside the line of fortifications at Hademkol, forty miles from the capital, which was abandoned during the night by artillery of the garrison. The Saloniki troops are evidently are collecting at Spartakuleh, where they should number not less than 7,000 by tomorrow with reinforcements that are coming from Adrianople.

Within a day or two the committee will have between 15,000 and 20,000 men within striking distance of Constantinople, where the mutinous garrison, having practically discarded its officers and all discipline, certainly will not be able to offer resistance.

Quick Changes Necessary.

It is believed that the Saloniki battalions, on their arrival here, will demand the fulfillment of several conditions, which the sultan and the new government will find it impossible to reject. The advance of the soldiers has greatly impressed the public, and it is expected that some quick changes will be made among the government officials.

A special mission composed of two pashas, three ulamas and three deputies has been sent to Thatalie to persuade the troops that the constitution is being maintained, and to explain also the real meaning of the rising last Tuesday.

It is rumored that the commission has not been successful in impressing the leaders of the young Turks, who also have rejected the explanation of flight as accounting for the absence from the deputation of the deputies from Saloniki and Monastir. Another deputation, composed of twenty-four members, is leaving tonight to convey to the troops the assurance of the chamber that there has been no infringement of the constitution.

Situation Grave.

The situation undoubtedly is grave. On account of the intensity of the public mind, the least incident may provoke a conflagration, while the news from the provinces possibly may arouse race prejudices in this city that up to the present have been dormant.

The artillery at Hademkol mutinied during the night. Seizing some of the officers, and compelling others to don the uniforms of privates, they entrained for Constantinople to the number of 1,200, in order to assure themselves that the constitution was being maintained and that the sultan was alive.

They marched to the war office, where they were entertained at tea and refreshments, afterward proceeding to parliament. Here they listened to reassuring speeches by acting president of the chamber and several prominent deputies.

Cheers for Abdul.

In the square facing the house of parliament the words of a prayer for the sultan were cheered. The whole scene, which was most dramatic, passed off with perfect order. The men subsequently returned to Hademkol with the parliamentary deputation.

The council of ministers consulted with the British ambassador concerning the advisability of authorizing G. H. Fitzmaurice, first dragoman of the embassy, to accept the parliamentary deputation and explain to the Saloniki troops that the powers were satisfied with the assurances of the maintenance of the constitution, but it was decided to abandon the idea and leave the deputies to arrange the matter themselves.

The difficulty at Saloniki and other centers in Macedonia is that the various populations have been unable to learn the significance of Tuesday's revolution. The Constantinople people, owing to the censorship of all dispatches by the organs representing the committee of union and progress.

Further press telegrams from Saloniki which have been received here reported that the situation was grave.

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WASHINGTON WITS DID NOT SPARE GUESTS

Dinner Complimentary to the New Administration Given by Gridiron Club.

PRESIDENT TAFT AMONG THOSE IN ATTENDANCE
HUMOROUS SKITS AND SHARP HITS AT EXPENSE OF THOSE IN OFFICIAL LIFE.

Washington, April 17.—The broiler of the Gridiron club, that famous organization of newspaper men, was kept busy tonight serving up wit and humor at a special dinner complimentary to the new administration. The dinner was given in the banquet hall of the New Willard.

Care was taken that men prominent in the public eye got that was coming to them in the way of thrusts and jibes, and the great assemblage was in a constant uproar.

Of course, President Taft was there, as were Speaker Cannon, members of the cabinet and the diplomatic corps, senators and representatives, men high in the industrial and financial world and many others of distinction. In the absence of President Henry Hall, who is just recovering from a long illness, President Scott C. Bone of the Washington Herald presided.

Beginning of the Fun.

The onslaught on the banquet room began when the club's old-fashioned dinner bell announced that everything was ready. As soon as the diners were seated the room was thrown into darkness with a single exception, this troupe of club talent paraded through the hall before going on the stage.

Almost the first thing to greet the guests was a handbill distributed by speedy messenger boys, announcing that there would be a great minstrel show by all-star performers, including vocalists, comedians and "cabinet officers."

This was the hit of the evening. In true minstrel fashion, with all the accompaniments of dusts and a more or less discordant band, this troupe of club talent paraded through the hall before going on the stage.

The program of the show was a clever imitation of the real thing, even to the naming of the executive staff, together with a special "note by the management," which called attention to what was to come and with the injunction that there should be no flowers.

The Opening Song.

"Eating Through Georgia" was the opener, and it ran like this:

"Sound the good old dinner horn, we'll sing another song
About the trip that Taft once made, when
He ate his share of everything that they would bring along
As we went eating through Georgia."

"We tackled the opossum that they took care to bake
We ate caudal watermelons and a dish
We called hoe-cake,
We didn't draw the line at alligator steak
As we went eating through Georgia."

"By southern hospitality our hearts were surely won,
And we resolved to do the very best that could be done;
For Democrats and so we saved some
As we went eating through Georgia."

And the chorus: Well, it would grate the nerves of a hungry man if he heard these words:
"Hurrah! hurrah! we sound the jubilee;
Hurrah! hurrah! 'twas something fine to see.
We put away three meals a day
And sometimes three times three,
As we went eating through Georgia."

"Dead Literature."

Then there ensued some lively conversation between the middle men, who posed as the "vice president" and the "speaker of the house" and the "cabinet officers," who composed the balance of the troupe. After a good deal of sparring over what was the meaning of "dead literature," and whether it referred to Samuel or Abraham, the end men declared it to be the president's message.

"Say, Mr. Vice President," a member of the "cabinet" inquired, "do you remember the morning when all those boilers blew up and scared a lot of people?"

"Oh, yes, I remember it perfectly, but I do not see why it should have been mentioned."

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RADICAL AMENDMENT OF SHERMAN ANTI-TRUST LAW A NEEDED REFORM

New York, April 17.—Wade H. Ellis, assistant to the attorney general of the United States, at a banquet of the Westchester County Bar association tonight proposed a radical amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law.

"The power to control prices is the wrong which all the anti-trust statutes seek to prevent," said Mr. Ellis. "With respect to giant combinations of capital in a purely public service like the railroads, there is no need of any limitation whatever upon their right to make mutual agreements.

"In case of private agreements do not and cannot control prices, since the charges imposed for the service are controllable by the states or by the nation itself.

Must Encourage Railroads.

"The railroads must be encouraged to keep pace with the industry of the country. It is a lamentable fact that railroad facilities in recent years have not responded to the commercial growth of the country.

"While it is true, however, that traffic agreements and pools between railroads, now forbidden by the anti-trust act, ought not to be forbidden; it is not true that a necessary condition to rail-